CONGRESS

an Abstract of the More Importan Proceedings in Both Houses.

TUESDAY, JULY 19.

In the Senate, Mr. Morgan presented the Conference report on the fortifications bill, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Morgan called up the resolution offered by him on the 14th inst., directing the Com- Northwest. mittee on Finance to report a bill to give to all paper money issued by the United States as a without division. legal tender for debts and to all standard silver dollars the full legal tender given by law to planation and advocacy of it.

Mr. Sherman moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance, and U. S. bonds had ever been paid in gold; they had been paid as all other Government debts were paid, in checks or in paper money, or gold or silver coin.

Mr. Carlisle asked Mr. Sherman whether the holder of a United States bond stood on any different footing from any official of the United States and whether the one did not receive payment for his bond just as the other received payment for his salary.

Mr. Sherman replied that the person who presented his bond to the Treasury for payment was treated as any other person having a claim upon the Treasury. M. Cockrell remarked that there was this

difference: That the bondholder could require payment in coin, whereas the individual debtor had not that right. Mr. Sherman admitted that, but said that

any other public creditor. Without coming to a conclusion, the hour of 2 o'clock arrived, and the resolution gave way to the regular order, the anti-option bill, which

After passing several House bills of local interest, the Senate went into Executive session,

was discussed, but was laid aside without ac-

and when the doors opened adjourned. In the House, Mr. Catchings (Miss., D.), from the Committee on Rules, reported the Fitch resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five members to inquire into the supervision and administration of election laws by officers of the United States in the City and County of New York, so far as the same relate to members of Congress, and demanded the previous question on the resolution, which was finally passed after considerable confusion and

All the Senate amendments to the general deficiency bill were non-concurred in and a conference ordered.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill, and the Senate the World's Columbian Commission were non-

Mr. Durborow (Ill., D.) moved to concur in the Senate amendment appropriating \$5,000,-000 in souvenir 50-cent coin pieces.

Mr. Atkinson called up his amendment prohibiting the sale of liquor at the Exposition. The Chair decided that the motion was not in order until the Senate amendment which Mr. Atkinson proposed to amend was concurred in. The Senate amendment was non-concurred in. The question was then taken on Mr. Durborow's amendment regarding the \$5,000,000

50-cent. pieces, and it was non-concurred inyeas, 91; nays, 116. The Sunday-closing amendment was then concurred in-102 yeas to 72 nays. A confer-

ence committee on the sundry civil bill was appointed, after which the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20. In the Senate after the transaction of the routine morning business, the anti-option bill was taken up, and Mr. Vest took the floor and

argued against the measure at length, denonneing the bill as "a bold, wicked legislative highwayman, booted and spurred." Mr. Washburn replied to Mr. Vest's attack on the bill, and was frequently interrupted by

Senators asking questions. Mr. Daniel also opposed the bill at considerable length. He had not concluded when the hour for adjournment arrived, and the bill

In the House Mr. Burrows (Mich. R.), from the Committee on Rules reported a resolution providing that from now till the end of the session the Speaker may, after the call of comhour, when measures on any calendar may be called up for action. Passed.

went over without action.

Under the rule just reported the Speaker proceeded to call the roll of committees, and a number of measures were reported and passed. The House adjourned at 5:30 p. m.

THURSDAY, JULY 21.

In the Senate the House joint resolutions as to sending from the Patent Office to the World's Columbian Exposition models and drawings of inventions by women, and as to requesting from the Queen Regent of Spain, the municipal Government of Genoa, and others the loan of articles, books, papers, maps, and other relies of Christopher Columbus, were severally laid befere the Senate and were passed.

The Conference report on the deficiency bill was presented and agreed to. There was a failure to reconcile disagreement. Mr. Manderson inquired as to particulars, it

being as impossible to learn anything from the report as it would be if written in Sanscrit. Mr. Hale, who presented the report, made an explanation. All points of disagreement between the two Houses, he said, had been reconciled except as to five points. One of these was the provision as to payment of the Pacific Railroad Companies for transportation. The next item was that in respect to the salary of the new assistant Attorney-General for the Indian Depredation branch of the Department of Justice. The next was as to allowance of widows of deceased members of the House of Representatives. There was no conflict over

desired. The other two items were the provisions for the French spoliation claims and the Indian depredation claims, A further conference was asked as to the disputed items.

been ready to state the adjustment which they

House joint resolutions as to the affixing of the great seal of the United States to certain documents showing the Administration and Administrators of the United States Government at the beginning of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America were laid before the Senate and passed; also, Senate joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to affix the seal of the Senate to the same docu-

Mr. Carey, from the Committee on Territories, reported back House bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State, and said that he would not call it up until next session. A minority report will also be presented, The anti-option bill was then taken up, and

Mr. Daniel and Mr. White made long arguments against the measure. No conclusion was reached on the bill, which went over. The bill granting pensions to the survivors of Indian wars from 1832 to 1842 was passed.

The Senate adjourned at 6:10 p. m. In the House, the Speaker called for committee reports under the rule passed yesterday, and Mr. Hooker (Miss., D.) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs reported a bill to provide for the calling of an International Arbitration

Mr. Blount (Ga., D.) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, called up the bill to enforce reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and Canada, Mr. Blount said that the President had in two messages called the attention of Congress to the fact that notwithstanding treaty rights American citizens were discriminated against in the matter of transportation through the Welland, St. Lawrence and other canals. A rebate was accorded to Canadian vessels which was not accorded to American vessels. This bill was designed to require that this discrimination should be abolished, and that the treaty rights of Ameri-

can citizens should be preserved. Mr. Hitt (Ill., R.) said that the pending bill was one that deeply concerned the people of the Northwest and the cities of the Easteverywhere that the grain trade concerned American citizens. The grain producers sent their grain by the lakes and the canals and by railroads. Vast crops were sent by water during the water season, and the mode of passage frem Lake Erie to Lake Ontario was by the Welland Canal. American citizens were entitled to the use of that canal on terms of equality with Canadian citizens. For that right they had paid a great price. It was a

had lavished millions of money. For that we are entitled to the use of the Welland Canal if we paid the same tolls that the Canadian Every year great sums were spent for the St. Mary's Canal, through which we welcomed Canadian vessels to pass free. But while we did this, we found that for every cargo that passed through the Welland Canal we were charged 10 times as much as were the Canadians. It was a bald fact that the American trade was subject to 10 times the exactions that Canadian trade was in passing through the Welland Canal. For every \$5,000 paid on cargoes going to Canadian ports \$50,000 was exacted from the grain raiser and shipper of the

After further argument the bill was passed After an ineffectual attempt to obtain a quorum on the passage of the bill to authorize coins of gold, and addressed the Senate in ex- the issue of postal fractional notes, the House to be taken. The charge against him is that of adjourned.

FRIDAY, JULY 22. In the Senate House joint resolution authorargued against the resolution. In his remarks | izing the acceptance of 354 medals presented he made the statement that not \$1,000,000 in to the officers and crew of the United States steamship Baltimore by the King of Sweden. in commemoration of their services in transporting the remains of John Ericsson to Sweden, was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations and passed.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Peffer, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the relations of employers and employes, rates of wages, and as to what legislation, if any, should be enacted by Congress on the subject, was taken up, and Mr. Peffer addressed the Senate in explanation and advocacy of it.

At the close of Mr. Peffer's remarks the resolution was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. The resolution heretofore offered by Mr.

Voorhees as to the establishment of a tribunal of arbitration in labor questions, was taken up, practically the bondholder was precisely like and Mr. Call addressed the Senate in support

Mr. Quay reported and the Senate passed a bill for the dedication of the Lafayette Statue in Washington during the Grand Army Encampment.

The anti-option bill was then taken up, and Mr. White addressed the Senate in opposition to the measure, speaking nearly three hours. The bill went over without action. Several bills on the calendar were taken up

and passed, after which the Senate adjourned. After the reading of the Journal, Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, demanded the regular order, which cut off many requests for unanimous consent. A resolution was adopted setting apart Monday for the consideration of the resolutions reported from the committee investi- eation. gating the Pension Bureau.

The bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to issue fractional postal notes came up as unfinished business, but the time allowed the committee was filibustered, and the bill resumed its place on the calendar.

The Senate amendments to the general deficiency bill were then taken up, and one hour's debate was granted on the amendment. Sevamendments increasing the appropriation for | eral of the amendments were non-concurred in, and a new conference was ordered.

At 6 o'clock the House took a recess. At the evening session a large number of private pen-Whole, but none of them came up for final action in the House. The adjournment took place at 10:15 p. m.

SATURDAY, JULY 23. The Vice-President laid before the Senate a

communication from the Citizens' Committee of the Grand Army National Encampment extending an invitation to the Honorable Vice-President and such representatives of the Senate as may be deemed proper, by committee or otherwise, to be present and participate in the reception and other ccremonies on that occasion, which was ordered to lie on the table.

After the transaction of morning business the bill to regulate the manner in which property shall be sold under orders and decrees of any United States Court was taken up and debated at considerable length, but was laid aside without prejudice.

The anti-option bill was then taken up, and Mr. Hansbrough addressed the Senate in favor of the measure.

The Senate adjourned at 6 p. m. In the House, after the morning hour, the Senate amendments to the general deficiency bill were taken up on motion of Mr. Sayers (Tex., D.), and they were debated at great length and non-concurred in, and another con-

Mr. Turpin (Ala., D.) called up for consideration a resolution directing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the condition of affairs in the Indian Territory with reference mittee reports, call the committees for one | to its admission as a State of the Union. After considerable filibustering against the resolu-

> tion, it was finally withdrawn. The bill opening to settlement the Kickapoo Indian lands was then taken up and considered in Committee of the Whole, but no conclusion was reached.

The House adjourned at 4:15 p. m. MONDAY, JULY 25.

Immediately after the morning hour Mr. Vest introduced in the Senate a resolution providing for the securing and maintaining a uniform value of silver as a money metal throughout the world. The resolutions were laid on the table.

The anti-option bill was then taken up, and Mr. George addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the bill. He concluded his argument at 5:20 p. m., and Mr. Wolcott submitted a motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Finance. The motion was not acted on, but

Mr. Cullom offered a concurrent resolution. which was agreed to, granting the ladies of Washington permission to hold a reception in the Capitol building on the 19th of September. to the Grand Army and the Woman's Relief

Mr. Hunton then addressed the Senate in favor of the anti-option bill, and at the conclusion of his remarks the Senate adjourned. But little business was transacted by the House to-day. There was not a quorum of members present when the House was called to order, and some time was spent in securing that item, but the House conferees had not

Mr. Wheeler (Mich., D.) called up as the special order the report of the Committee investigating the workings of the Pension Bureau. Mr. Enloe (Tenn., D.) suggested that debate

be limited to two hours on a side, but no limitation to debate was agreed upon, and Mr. Little (N. Y., D.) took the floor in advocacy of the majority resolutions, which give it as the judgment of the House that Commissioner Raum should be removed from office by the

Mr. Lind (Minn., R.) opposed the resolu-

Mr. Enloe (Tenn., D.) spoke in favor of the resolution, and in the midst of his speech was | the driver and a passenger, were taken from interrupted by Mr. Sayers (Tex., D.), who sub- | the jail at Redding, Cal., by about 40 armed mitted a disagreeing report on the general deficiency appropriation bill, which was agreed

Mr. Holman (Ind., D.) moved that the House recede from the amendment granting the widows of deceased Representatives the balance of salary which such members would have

Mr. Hayes (Iowa, D.) moved to lay the motion on the table, which was lost, Filibustering was then resorted to and ken up for the balance of the session, which kills Raum resolutions, as the committee will not be able to call them up again at this session. The House adjourned at 6 p. m.

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Summary of the Various Important . Events of the Past Week.

On Thursday last, the 21st inst., Hugh O'Donnell, for whose arrest a warrant had been issued, arrived at Homestead and a few hours later journeyed to Pittsburg, where he surrendered himself to the authorities. This action was considered by all of the strikers as the best murder, but he shows little agitation, and the prospect of a long imprisonment pending the trial does not appear to affect him in the

Gov. Pattison was approached on Thursday night by a delegation of citizens, who requested of him that the troops be withdrawn from the scene of action, and he frankly informed them that the soldiers were absolutely necessary in Homestead at the present time, no matter what the citizens might think, and that they would be kept there for quite a while longer. He further referred to the fact that there were \$8,000,000 in the State treasury, and if necessary every cent of it would be spent in endeavoring to keep down the lawlessness which had already given Homestead such an ill name. The steamer Tide left Pittsburg Thursday night with 65 or 70 workmen on board for the Carnegie Works. Upon arriving at the mill

they left the boat as she passed through lock A secret conference, over an hour in length, was held between the Governor of Pennsylvania, the President of the Amalgamated Association, and the chief legal adviser of the 5,000 strikers. While nothing definite is known as

that the subject of the removal of the troops

landing it was found that quite a number of

the men had deserted, and it was thought that

from Homestead was discussed. Gov. Pattison left for Pittsburg on Friday cally that no change had been made in the orders to the troops, and that none would be made. Increased activity was noticeable inside the big mill fence, and it is thought that at the present time there are 250 non-union men at work. The armor-plate mill, the openhearth mill, and the press shop are all in oper-

Messrs, Brennan and Cox, attorneys for the Amalgamated Association, presented applications for the release on bail of Hugh O'Donnell and Hugh Ross, the petitions being the same as filed in the application of Burgess McLuckie. After the court proceedings eight of the Pinkerton men who were in the mills on the day of the riot appeared at the office of Warden Mc-Aleas. Ten prisoners from different parts of the County were placed in a row in the inside corridor, O'Donnell being fourth in the row. The Pinkertons were admitted one at a time. and it was noticed that most of them cast more sion bills were passed by the Committee of the | than a passing look at the fourth man. No one of them would say a word regarding the incident, but one of the jail officials hinted afterward that one and all of them had recognized O'Donnell as being one of the principal participants in the tragedy of July 6.

Altogether the most important and startling event of the week was the attempted assassination of Henry C. Frick, Manager of the Carnegie Steel Works, on Saturday afternoon. He was seated in his private office when his colored messenger entered and announced that a well-dressed young man desired an interview with him. Mr. Frick granted the request and the man entered.

A moment later a pistoi shot was heard, and

upon rushing to the room the clerks of the office found Mr. Frick and his assailant grappling on the floor. Mr. Frick had been shot and the blood from his wounds had completely bespattered the neat white flannel suit of his adversary. The assassin endeavored to escape, but was caught before he had gone many steps, and turned over to the police. Doctors were at once summoned to the relief of Mr. Frick, and it was found that he was painfully though not seriously wounded. The shots entered the neck above the base of the skull on either side. One passed out between his shoulders and the other was removed from the opposite side of neck. The third shot missed. The assailant was found to be Alexander Berkman, aged 26 years, a Russian Jew, formerly an employe of Johann Most. When taken to the Central Station and searched it was found that he had secreted in his mouth two dynamite cartridges such as were used by Anarchist Lingg to blow off his head. He said that he wanted to kill Frick because he was an enemy of the people. Reports show that Mr. Frick is now resting easily and appears to be cheerful and confident of his recovery. He expressed his desire to return to work as soon as possible, and it is the intention of his associates to let him continue the direction of the contest, they believing that the worry and anxiety of enforced idle-

ness at such a time would work more harm than On Monday morning Judge Magee of the Criminal Court rendered his decision in regard to the bail of Messrs, O'Donnell, Ross, Foy, and Allen. In speaking of the right of O'Donnell to be admitted to bail, he stated that the evidence showed that the defendant was not an active participant in the killing, but that he was responsible for the acts by reason of standing by idly. He finally stated that as the case stood O'Donnell was chargeable with murder in the second degree, and bail would be fixed at \$10,000. The other prisoners were admitted to the same amount.

At the hour of going to press all is quiet.

Uncurrent Gold Coins.

The Director of the Mint has issued the following circular in regard to the purchase of uncurrent gold coins at the mints and assay

offices of the United States: "Mutilated or otherwise uncurrent United States gold coins of any denomination will be received at any of the mints or assay offices of the United States, and the value of the fine gold contained will be paid to the depositor at the rate of \$20.67 plus per ounce fine, or \$18.60 plus per ounce standard (.900 fine).

"Returns for mutilated coins will be made by check payable to the order of the depositor, unless remittances by express or registered mail are preferred. In either case the payments will be at the depositor's expense and risk."

Two Highwaymen Lynched.

John D. and Charles Ruggles, the two brothers who robbed the Redding stage, and killed | riots of 1877 were July 21 and 22, Express Messenger Montgomery and wounded | It was Sunday, July 22, of the year menand masked men at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, July 24, and hanged. The men organized out of town, rode in, and forced the jailor to divulge the fact that the keys to the jail were locked up in a safe, which they broke open. The men were then taken several blocks to the railroad track, a crossbeam was suspended between two trees, and the men were then hauled up six feet and left hanging until cut down by the Coroner some two hours later.

Maj. Commagere Dead.

Maj. Frank Young Commagere, a veteran of the late war, and for the past 15 years a resident of Washington, died at his home in this city on Monday, July 25. Maj. Commagere has been ill for several years, and his death was not unexpected by his friends. He was a newspaper man of considerable ability, and at one time was editorially employed on THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and for several years past has contributed to these columns,

Maj. Commagere at the breaking cut of the war was a Cadet at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., but left there and enlisted in the 14th Ohio, serving in that regiment as a private from April 27 to Aug. 13, 1861. He then became Second Lieutenant of the 67th N. Y., serving until Nov. 30, 1863. In January, 1865, he was appointed Major of the 6th U.S. Colored Cavalry, being mustered out of service April 15. 1866. He was appointed First Lieutenant of the 7th U. S. Cav., in July, 1866, and resigned his commission in 1868.

Revolt in Honduras. It has been learned that the rebels in Honduras propose marching from Olauchito to Jocan, and thence through Yoro Teupac and other minor towns to Tegucigalpa, the Capital. Recruits are being picketed up along the line of the march. It is reported that the steamship Pizzati has been chartered by the Honduras Government to transport troops.

POLITICAL

Campaign.



meeting of the Democratic National Committee last week was postponed until Thursday, on which day the committee gathered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Chairman Brice made a speech. He was followed by Mr. Gorman, Mr. Ransom, Mr. Whitney and Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan, of New York. W. F. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, was elected as the new Chairman of Committee another day (which is not at all the committee, and S. P. Sheerin, of Indiana, was re-elected Secretary. Robert B. Roose-

to succeed Charles J. New York is the Democratic Mecca, and July 20 was Democratic day in the metropolis. W. F. HARRITY. Mr. Cleveland spent the day at Mr. Whitney's home, where he was visited by nearly all the prominent Democrats in town. The town was full of Democrats, and that Republican hostelry, the Fifth Avenue

Hotel, was literally taken possession of by Mr. Clevelaud's followers. Candidate Stevenson was at the Hoffman House. The ovation to the candidates at Madison Square Garden in the evening was tremendous. to what business was transacted it is thought | It began with the turning on of the electric display of the names of Cleveland and Stevenson in the rear of the stage, which was greeted with tumultuous cheering, and was kept up by as much as possible out of the people. The morning. Before he left he stated emphati- a series of cheers from various parts of the immense auditorium, which were responded to

The ceremonies were very simple: A short speech of notification by Chairman Wilson, of their country. This feeling is general West Virginia, in his strongest vein. The throughout Cuba and an outbreak may be exsentence: "The necessities of the Government | pected any time." are the beginning and the ending of any just system of taxation" was the keynote of the whole speech.

The appearance of Mrs. Cleveland in the first tier of seats to the left of the stage distracted the attention of the audience from the speaker for a few minutes while she graciously acknowledged the spontaneous applause of the 15,000 people who shouted and clapped in her

The ex-President was noisily greeted, and stood several minutes before he could be heard. His speech is doubtless the platform upon which alternate, and Frederick E. Leefe, Sault Ste. the friends of the murdered lawyer are received curiosity. the campaign will be made, and expressed more clearly than any former utterance the Democratic side of the Presidential issues.

Mr. Cleveland said in part: Our party responsibilty is indeed great. We assume a momentous obligation to our countrymen when in return for their trust and confidence we promise them a rectification of their wrongs, and a better realization of the advantages which are due to them under our free and beneficent institutions. But if our responsibility is great our party is strong. It is strong in its sympathy with the needs of the people, in its insistence upon the exercise of Governmental powers strictly within the con stitutional permission the people have granted and in its willingness to risk its life and hope upor the people's intelligence and patriotism. Never has a great party, intent upon the promotion of right and justice, had better incentive for effort

than is now presented to us.

We oppose earnestly and stubbornly the theory upon which our opponents seek to justify and uphold existing tariff laws. We need not base our attack upon questions of constitutional permission or legislative power. We denounce this theory upon the highest possible grounds when we contend that in present conditions its operation is un. just and that laws enacted in accordance with it are unjust and unfair. We have also assumed in our covenant with

those whose support we invite the duty of oppos-

ing to the death another avowed scheme of our

dversaries, which, under the guise of protecting the suffrage, covers, but does not conceal, a design thereby to perpetuate the power of a party afraid to trust its continuance to the untrammeled and intelligent votes of the American people.

We are pledged to resist the legislation intended to complete this scheme, because we have not forgotten the saturnalia of theft and brutal control which followed another Federal regulation of State suffrage; because we know that the managers of a party which did not scruple to rob the people of a President would not hesitate to use the machinery created by such legislation to revive corrupt instrumentalities for partisan purposes; because an attempt to inforce such legislation would rekindle animosities where peace and hopefulness now prevail; because such an attempt would reprosperous activity with discouragement and dread throughout a large section of our country, and would menace everywhere in the

land the rights reserved to the States and to the people, which underlie the safeguards of American liberty. I shall not attempt to specify, at this time, other objects and aims of Democratic endeavor which add inspiration to our mission. True to its history and its creed, our party will respond to the wants of the people within safe lines and guided by enlightened statesmanship. To the troubled and impatient within our membership we commend continued, unswerving allegiance to the party whose principles, in all times past, have been found sufficient for them, and whose aggregate wisdom and patriotism, their experience

teaches, can always be trusted. Ex-Lieutenant-Governor S. M. White. California, then notified Gen. Stevenson of his nomination in a brief address, and Col. Bell read the formal letter of notification. Gen. Stevenson replied in a few words. The monster meeting then dispersed.

The Faribault System.

Thomas O'Gorman, President of the Catholic University in America, explains in the Educational Review for May what Archbishop Ireland is driving at in the Faribault system. He says that there are 2,200,000 Catholic children in the States, and that there are only Catholic schools for 725,000. So Archbishop Ireland "wants to bring somehow under religious instruction that 1,500,000 of Catholic children, or rather the proportion of them in his own diocese, who are receiving their education in the public school, and who now never, perhaps even on Sunday, come in contact with the catechism and the Catholic priess. He aims to bring them for one-half hour daily, or occasionally in the week, under religious instruction outside of school hours, if he cannot within school hours."

Riot Anniversaries.

The anniversary periods of the railroad tioned, that the Union Station at Pittsburgh and grain elevators near by, were burned by the mob, and the Philadelphia soldiers were driven from the round-house. The several regiments of the local militia had been ordered to the respective scenes of the threatened disturbance on the 21st-the 18th to the region of the stock yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company near East Liberty; the 14th well up the hillside at 28th street, and the 19th at the foot of the road leading up to the West Penn

Hospital. Soon after the arrival of the Philadelphia contingent of the State Guard, evidence of extreme violence assumed shape, and the scenes of bloodshed and destruction of property that followed are well known to the people of Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania. The riot cost the county \$4,000,000, and the debt is not yet fully paid.

Peace in Idaho.

Things have reached such a climax that most of the United States troops will be gradually withdrawn. The regiments from Fort Missoula and Fort Keogh will be the first withdrawn, and the movements of the remainder will be governed by the judgment of Gen. Ruger, commanding the Department of Columbia.

Over 300 rioters have been arrested by the troops and turned over to the civil authorities at Boise City. Most of the others have fled to the mountains, and there are no indications whatever of further trouble. Thirty prisoners were discharged from the prison on parole. The mine owners of Ward-

ner have published the fellowing: "We, the undersigned, mine managers of Wardner, Idaho, hereby agree that hereafter all of the employes of the different companies we represent may board where they please and purchase any supplies they may need where they please. We will receive no orders nor protect anyone on our pay-rolls, and shall pay all employes in full honest money for honest

Failed to Censure Gen. Raum. The House Committee investigating the

Pension Bureau was granted a hearing on Monday, July 25, by special order of the House, and the resolutions demanding the removal of Gen. Raum from office by the President were Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, and Mr. Little, of WILD CHERRY BRANDY. taken up and debated at considerable length, New York, both Democrats, making speeches in favor of the majority resolutions, while Mr. Lind, of Minnesota, Republican, defended Gen. Raum's administration of the Pension Bureau. In the midst of Mr. Enloe's remarks favoring the removal of Gen. Raum he was interrupted by Mr. Sayers, of Texas, who offered a disagreeing report of the Conference Committee on the general deficiency appropriation bill, which caused a discussion. Mr. Holman moved to recede from the House amendment appropriating money for the legal representatives of deceased members, which caused Mr. Hayes, a Democratic member from Iowa, to filibuster against the motion of Mr. Holman, in which he was assisted by the Republicans, which prevented the House from transacting any more business during the day. Unless the Committee on Rules should report an order of business granting the Pension Bureau Investigating likely) the resolutions censuring Gen. Raum will not be taken up again at this session of Congress.

Revolt in Cuba.

"A revolution in the Island of Cuba is likely to take place at any moment," said R. G. Sorocco, a Cuban now in Chicago, who was until recently Secretary of the Council of Presidents of Cuban Clubs at Key West.

"Much blood will likely flow in the island

before the end of the year, as we intend to fly the Cuban flag from Morro Castle in the port of Havana by next Fall. "The state of affairs in Cuba are ripe for a revolution. The discontent is general by reason of the Government's exactions. Spain is a poor Nation to pay its debts, and all the debts

it has contracted within the last century it is

taking out of Cuba. It has too many men who

have to be supported in office, and when it cannot do better it sends them to Cuba. "These carpet-baggers, as you call them in America, know that the first change in Government at home will throw them out, so while their tenure of office lasts they try to wring Cubans have to submit to the domination of a race inferior to themselves or emigrate. But whether they remain at home or leave they are still resolved to put down this oppression

West Point Cadets Appointed.

Military Cadets at the West Point Academy have been appointed as follows: Matt L Thorne, Dubuque, Third Iowa, with Fred T. Arnold, of Earlville, as alternate; Firmin R. Desloge, of St. Louis, Eighth Missouri, with Michael J. Smith, of St. Louis, as alternate; Lyman M. Welch, San Francisco, Fourth California, with Geo. W. Ryan, of San Francisco. as alternate; Wm. S. Valentine, of Houston, First Texas, with Pitt Barnes, of Bryan, as praying for a commutation of the sentence, but graciously and regarded him with much Marie, First Michigan.

His Efforts Were Fruitless.

The refusal of King Oscar to agree to M. Stang's proposition that the Cabinet be formed on the condition that the Norwegian Government should be allowed to appoint Consuls independently of the Swedish Foreign Office, caused the latter to decline to form a Cabinet. M. Stang appears to be a progressive man who is willing to learn something from experience, while King Oscar is a veritable Bourbon, who learns nothing and forgets everything.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S portraitcards are the biggest thing out. See advertisement in another column.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Political and Industrial. A lease from the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railroad Company to the Chicago Great Western Railway Company was filed for record in Waterloo, Iowa, last week. The instrument conveyed the 922 miles of railroad owned and controlled by the former to the latter for a period of 99 years .- The receipts from customs at the port of New York for the first 20 days of this month were \$7,884,550, an increase of about \$1,000,000 compared with the receipts of the corresponding period of last year .-The puddling department at the mills of the Crum Creek Iron and Steel Company, in Ridley Township, Pa., resumed operations last week with non-union men, paying the new Amalgamated scale, which is \$2 per ton for wrought scrap and \$3 per ton for half-wrought scrap. A number of the old hands returned to work later .- In Cincinnati 50 leading capitalists gathered to discuss a plan to organize a steamship line between New Orleans and South American ports. The sum of \$4,000,000 has already been subscribed and \$2,000,000 more is asked from Cincinnati and other cities that will be benefited by direct trade with South American ports. New York, New Orleaus, Philadelphia, Chattanooga and other points were also represented .-Papers have been filed with the Illinois Secretary of State for the incorporation of a company that will andertake to distribute newspapers automatically in Chicago. The general principle of the automatic machine to distribute newspapers is similar to the "nickelin-the-slot" machines. The newspaper distributors do not stop at merely handing out to the customer his favorite sheet. They will make change when required. If a customer drop 10 cents into a certain slot or a quarter into another, the paper machine will produce eight or 23 cents in change as may be necessarv. - Gold, in great quantities, has been discovered in Lower Saucon on the Lehigh Mountain. The site is situated a little over a mile southeast of Redington. The land is rendered fertile by the irrigation of Shimer's Creek, which runs through the fields. The tract as a whole is hilly. - The iron miners at Belvidere, N. J., are on a strike because Superintendent Lukins notified the men that their wages would be reduced 50 cents a ton on and after Aug. 1. Everything is quiet about the works, but the men appear to be firm to hold out against the reduction. The puddlers are all idle, and this will necessitate a shut-down in all the departments except the blast furnace. which has just been started up, and the company will endeavor to keep it running. Crimes and Casualties.

A most disastrous explosion of gas occurred in the tunnel of the first lift of York Farm colliery, near Pottsville, Pa., July 23, by which nine men are known to have been killed outright, and probably three others, whose bodies cannot be found, while at least 10 men are more or less badly burned and mutilated, some of whom will die. - An explosion occurred at the American Powder Mills, at Acton, Mass., July 23, olowing one of the mills into atoms. Benjamin Ingham, who was running the mill, was instantly killed, his mutilated body being found some distance off in the woods. He leaves a widow and four children. The mill was a new one .- In the Hennessey and Cooney Building, Providence, R. I., a fire broke out last week which took the entire fire department to conquer. The total loss by the fire will foot up \$125,000. Cooney's building was valued at \$40,000, and contained wool be longing to Messrs. Peck & Co., worth \$30,000. and J. J. Cochran, stock worth probably \$2,500. -The Health authorities of New York City are exercised over the reappearance of typhus in the crowded tenement quarter. The Health Board has decided to leave nothing undone that will render the city safe from cholera from abroad. Inspectors have been sent out to make a thorough inspection of every yard and cellar in the city .- Milwaukeeans are being treated to another sensation in the line of shortages in the accounts of public departments. Mr. Jackertz, the expert accountant who found that the late Secretary Schattenberg. of the School Board, robbed the city of nearly \$50,000 before he committed suicide, and that Public Librarian Linderfelt swindled the city ont of \$10,000, now finds a discrepancy of \$4,000 in the meter accounts of water department.-At Burton, Tex., one night last week, Alexander McCann, the 11-year-old son of Elder McCann, was left at the residence of Moses Watson while the two families went to church. Moses Watson has an 11-year-old adopted daughter, Mattie Ellis. When the parents left the house the children were washing the dishes.

The boy quit, whereupon the girl picked up a

butcher-knife and plunged it into the boy's

heart .- At Fall River, Mass., while Prof.

Castaldi and Dr. Terry were fencing the button

fell from the foil of the former, and the weapon

pierced the eye of the Doctor, who immediately

nature and extent of the accident, pronounc-

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ing it at the same time fatal. He took his own on the hospitality of citizens during their stay. pulse, examined his extremities, said that all the symptoms indicated that the covering of confirm the recent accounts of the awful destrucwas forming. He died in a few hours. --- A disastrous flood visited Monticello, Ill., July 20, sweeping away bridges, sidewalks and everything in its path. People narrowly escaped drowning, and thousands of dollars worth destroyed. The electric light plant was covered sheets for four hours. Railroads were greatly lightning and the inhabitants injured, some fatally .- John Lynch, who represented the First Maine District in the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first, and Forty-second Congresses, died in Portland, Me., of heart trouble. —A new hope has been born in the breast of Col. H. Clay King, condemned to be hanged on Aug. 12 for killing David H. Poston in Memphis. For several days he has been in a state of mental and physical collapse, but he has lately brightened from some cause known only to himself. The strong petition sent from Kentucky to the Governor asking that his sentence be commuted is thought to have begotten the hope in Col. King's mind for better things. Mrs. King is securing signatures to a petition ing numerous signatures to counter petitions asking that the law be enforced .--- Word has been received from John Brown, Keeper of the Life Saving Station on Shoalwater Bay, near San Francisco, that last week a small boat landed 14 Chinese and two white men, who immediately took to the woods. These Chinese were taken from a Victoria schooner the night before outside the bar. - After embalming the body of John W. Lewis, of Frostburg, Md., the embalmer went away, leaving a small quantity of the embalming fluid behind. After he had

left, a two-year old child of James Stewart drank the fluid and died soon afterward.

A strange wedding was celebrated at Dayton, O., July 21. It was that of Maurice Yuker, a Russian, aged 21, and Mrs. Bertha Jacobs, a widow, aged 45. Mrs. Jacobs has eight children by her first husband, and is the aunt of the young husband. The couple would never have been licensed to wed, but the clerk of the court did not interpret the Russian language correctly, and did not understand that Yuker wanted to marry his aunt .- The second aunual Congress of the American Whist League was held last week in New York. Between 300 and 400 delegates, representing 47 clubs, were in attendance. - The West Fork (Ind.) Historical Society has unearthed two skeletons of women from the mound out of which the large male skeleton was taken about a year ago. It is claimed that one of these skeletons exhibits a remarkably fine specimen of Caucasian skull, and the other one of Mongolian

and Caucasian varieties mixed. Other relics were found. All will be exhibited at the World's Fair. Foreign. The Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan has been ordered to proceed to New York in October to take part in the Columbus Monument Celebration. The Giovanni Bausan is a steelplated cruiser. She was designed by Vice-Admiral B. Brin, at present Secretary of State. Her length is 255 feet; displacement, 3,128 tons; horse-power, 6,600. She has two screws and carries eight guns. She has 12 officers and a crew of 262 men. She was built at a cost of \$1,000,000. - It is stated that the Prince of Wales will visit Canada next year, and that he will make a trip to the Pacific Coast over the Canadian Pacific Railroad, visiting the Chicago Fair en route. - Refugees who have arrived at Tangier report that the troops have looted houses in the villages and outraged women. In many cases they chopped off women's hands to obtain the rings and bracelets they wore. The diplomats there a few days ago made a strong protest to the Moorish Foreign Minister against the treatment accorded foreigners, declaring that their Governments will hold Morocco responsible for the safety in Morocco of the subjects of their respective countries. This protest has had the desired effect. Foreign warships will soon visit Tangier again. - A great deal of National feeling has been raised in Montreal by the neglect of the civic officials to officially recognize the arrival in Montreal of H. M. S. Pylades. The warship sailed for Charlottetown, P. E. I., after 15 days' visit, and

G.A.R. DOUBLE-QUICK CONTESTS. Commander, please take notice that all entries for the G.A.R. Double-Quick must be made to the under

signed on or before Sept. 15. For list of Prizes see THE

NATIONAL TRIBUNE of March 3, These Double-Quick

contests will take place at Washington, D. C., Sept. 21. C. C. Shanklin, 44 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

during that time no reception was tendered.

nor were there any of the usual courtesies ex-

tended to the officers, who were thrown entirely

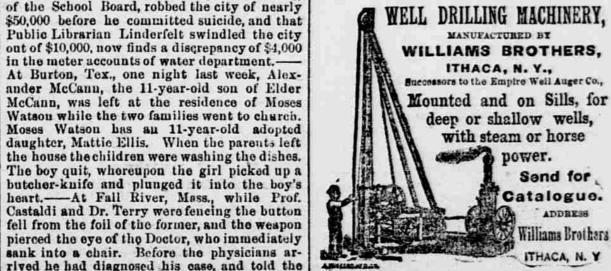
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the brain had been ruptured and that a clot | tion caused on Great Sangir Island, belonging to Holland, by a volcanic eruption on June 17. These later advices are to the effect that the whole northwest portion of the island was destroyed, and that 2,000 of the inhabitants were killed. There were no Europeans among the victims. --- A 24-hour bicycling contest opened with five feet of water. The Sangamon River at the Hornhill grounds, London, last week. overflowed its banks. Rain feel in blinding At the conclusion of the 14th hour of the contest F. W. Shortland had ridden 248 miles and damaged. Several houses were struck by 160 yards, thus beating the record by one hour and 58 minutes .- Edward Parker Deacon, who is serving a one-year sentence at Grasse, Paris, for killing M. Abeille, has at last opened proceedings against his wife for adultery with M. Abeille. According to the French law, if Mrs. Deacon be found guilty of said charge, she will be liable to a term of imprisonment. -- Rev. Dr. Talmage, the American clergyman, now on a visit to St. Petersburg, was invited by the Czar to the Palace of Peterhof. The Czar gave Dr. Talmage a warm and hearty greeting. His Majesty said that he desired to thank the American people for their kindness in relieving the sufferers by famine in Russia. Dr. Talmage was introduced to the Empress and the imperial children, who all treated him most

- Official telegrams received from Batavia.

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